

The Newport Mercury

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NEWPORT, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1844.

Established,
A. D. 1758.

The Newport Mercury
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J. H. BARBER.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Executrix Notice.

THE subscriber having been appointed Executrix to the last will and testament of
PRESERVED FISH,
late of Portsmouth, dec. and having giving bonds according to law, hereby requests all persons having demands against said estate to present them, and those indebted to make payment to
RUTH FISH, Executrix.
Portsmouth June 10, 1844.

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscribers hereby give notice that they have been duly appointed Administrators on the estate of
ANDREW WINSLOW,
late of Newport dec. and have taken upon themselves that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against the said estate are requested to present the same for settlement; and all persons indebted to make immediate payment to
ANDREW WINSLOW.
WANTON T. SHERMAN. } Adm'rs
Newport, June 8.

Administrators' Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Court of Probate of the Town of Newport, Administrators on the estate of their father, Audley Clarke late of Newport, dec., hereby request all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to either of them, and those having demands to present them for settlement.

PELEG CLARKE,
WM. A. CLARKE, } Adm'rs.
EDWARD CLARKE,
Newport, April 4th, 1844. 11.

Executrix's Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been appointed Executor of the last will and testament of
GEORGE BROWN,
late of Little Compton, dec., and has accepted of said trust and qualified himself according to law. He therefore requests all the debtors and creditors of said estate to make settlement with him without delay.

HUMPHREY BROWN, Executor.
Little Compton, March 11.

Commissioners' & Administrators' Notice.

THE Subscribers having been appointed by the Court of Probate for the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of
CHARLES CASTOFF,
late of Newport, Mariner, deceased, and six months from this date, being allowed by said Court for the creditors to present and prove their respective claims, we will attend at the house of Charles E. Hammett on the last Saturdays of October, November and December at 2 p. m., for the purpose of deciding on such claims.

CHARLES E. HAMMETT,
PETER P. REMINGTON, } Comm'rs.
WM. J. HOLT.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
CLARKE BURDICK, Adm'r.
Newport, July 1, 1844.

Commissioners' & Administrators' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, commissioners to receive, examine and allow the claims of the Creditors of the estate of
PELEG WEAVER,
late of Newport, dec. represented insolvent, and six months from this date being allowed by said Court for the creditors to present and prove their claims before said Commissioners, We will attend at the house of Peter P. Remington, on the last Saturdays in September, October, and November next at 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of deciding on such claims as may be presented against said estate.

JAMES LAWTON,
DANIEL C. DUNHAM, } Comm'rs.
HENRY TAGGART,
All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
PETER P. REMINGTON,
Administrator with the Will annexed.
Newport, May 11, 1844.

Court of Probate, Newport, July 1st, 1844.

Edward Hammett, presents his guardian-ship accounts on

AMEY B. LYON, and on **SARAH LYON,** minor children of James Lyon, late of Newport, dec. for allowance, the same are read received, and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in Newport, the 1st Monday in August next, at 9 o'clock a. m. and notice is ordered to be given thereof by an advertisement 3 times in the *Newport Mercury*.

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate Newport, July 1st, 1844.

Charles Gyles, administrator on the estate of **THOMAS WEAVER,** late of Newport, hatter dec., presents his account on said estate for allowance & for an order of distribution of the balance of said account.

The same is received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in Newport on the 1st Monday in August next, at 9 o'clock A. M. and notice thereof is ordered, to be given by an advertisement 3 times in the *Newport Mercury*.

B. B. HOWLAND Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, July 1st, 1844.

Upon the petition of Samuel Barker, praying that Catherine Crooke, may be appointed administratrix de bonis non, on the estate of William Crooke, late of Newport, deceased, stating that the administrator on said estate is deceased.

The same is read and received, and the consideration thereof referred to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in Newport on the 1st Monday in August next at 9 o'clock a. m. and notice is ordered to be given thereof by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*.

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, July 1st.

Upon the petition of Charles M. Thurston, Jr., and others, praying that Charles M. Thurston, be appointed in the State of Rhode Island on the estate of

CHARLES M. THURSTON,
late of New York, dec. intestate.

The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in Newport on the first Monday in August next at 9 o'clock a. m. and notice is ordered to be given thereof by advertisement three times in the *Newport Mercury*, for all persons interested to appear at said time and place and be heard. Attest.

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Assessor's Notice.

THE subscribers give notice that they have been chosen Assessors, to assess a Tax of nine thousand five hundred dollars, ordered to be assessed at the Annual Town Meeting, held on the 4th day of June instant, on the inhabitants of the town of Newport, and the taxable property therein, to be collected and paid into the Town Treasury on or before the 1st day of October next. We therefore call upon all persons interested, to give in to either of us, a list of their rateable Estates, under oath on or before Monday the 8th day of July next.

And we likewise give notice that we have appointed and duly authorized Jeremiah Goodspeed to make enrolment of those liable to do military duty in the town of Newport agreeably to the 4th, 5th, and 6th sections of the militia law passed in June session of the General Assembly, A. D. 1843, and all persons are hereby required to govern themselves accordingly.

THOMAS BUSH,
CHARLES GYLES, } Assessors.
ISAIAH CROOKER,
Newport, June 8, 1843.

\$25 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the villain or villains who broke and defaced the grave stone of the late Mrs. Margaret E. Foster, in the Public Burial Place of this town, any one who can give the least information concerning this base transaction, will confer a lasting obligation by imparting the same to me, and it is earnestly requested that all who cherish feelings of attachment to the final resting place of their friends will aid in bringing to light the person or persons who committed this outrage.

By order,
B. B. HOWLAND, Council Clerk.
Newport, June 15.

FALES CYPRIAN
HAIR TONIC,

For the Growth, Preservation and Restoration of the Hair.

NO matter how bald a person may be, a growth of hair will be produced, and as naturally too as herbage grows on the plain, or the lily in the valley. This Tonic is warranted to cleanse the hair from Dandruff, and every other accumulating substance. Is your hair dry and falling off?—The Tonic will moisten and fix it firmly in the head. Is your hair thin or your head bald?—The Tonic is warranted to satisfy the largest desires in thickening the hair in the first case and covering the Bald Head with natural hair, in the second.

It is composed of these remedial agents that restore the skin at once to a sound and healthy condition, when thus restored, you will soon discover on the head, a short soft and beautiful growth of young hair, gradually increasing in length, till it becomes like your other hair was before you began to lose it.

FALES' COUGH, WORM, HEADACHE and Diarrhea or Dysentery LOZENGES are safe, certain and agreeable remedies for the diseases for which they are recommended.

Numerous, speedy and surprising cures have been effected by their use, hence their popularity.

DYOTT'S ORACLE OF HEALTH, (Philadelphia) Says that Fales' Medicated Lozenges are considered by those who have used them, to be far superior to Sherman's or any other introduced into that market.

THE COUGH LOZENGES, are beneficial in all cases of common colds, hooping cough, asthmatic affections, inflammation of the throat and lungs; they are also particularly beneficial for the croup, and a very good substitute for the celebrated HIVE SYRUP, COUGH CANDIES, QUISSY CORDIALS, PULMONARY BALSAEMS, &c.

THE WORM LOZENGES, are a safe and sure remedy for Worms. Two or three is a dose for very small children, and five or six for larger ones.

THE DYSENTERY LOZENGES, are a certain and agreeable remedy for Diarrhea, and Bowel Complaints of Children—All directions as to diet and manner of taking them, accompany each box.

THE HEADACHE OR CAMPHOR LOZENGES, are beneficial in cases of nervous headache in febrile affections of a typhus character. They are useful in Rheumatism and peripneumony; also in eruptive diseases, to favor the eruption or bring it back when it has suddenly receded from the skin, as sometimes happens in measles and small pox.

N. B. Be sure that J. J. FALES, M. D., Boston, is on the side of the Box that you buy.

For sale in Newport, at the Confectionary and Variety store of
T. STACY, Jr.
July 1.

ADVICE GRATIS.

Important news to the Sick and Afflicted.

Mrs. Winchester,

Doctress, may be consulted at her residence,

Patients who are incapable from infirmity of attending personally upon the Doctress, can by sending a correct statement of their case, be told whether they are curable or not, such as consumptive complaints, coughs, inflammation, weakness in the digest, kidney complaints, piles, shortness of breath, asthma, rheumatism, chronic and inflammatory nervous complaints, scrofula humors, salt rheum, erysipelas, phlegmatic complaints, bleeding at the lungs, loss of appetite, humors in the blood, ulcers, bilious disorders, fever and age, yellow fever, female complaints, worms of different kinds, fever sores, deafness, and other similar diseases.

CERTIFICATES.

Thomaston, April 20, 1843.

This is to certify that I came under the care of Mrs Winchester, after having been given over by two Physicians with the yellow fever and fever and ague, and much swollen, and in five weeks I was restored to good health by taking her medicine.

JOHN LEAVEY.

Plymouth, Sept 28th, 1842.

This is to certify that I came under the care of Mrs Winchester, after having been given over by my physician; he told me I was in a consumption and there was no help for me; but after taking her medicine three weeks I was restored to good health.

SAMUEL A. SNOW.

Fall River, February 20, 1843.

I came under the care of Mrs Winchester with weakness and a bad humor in the blood, and female complaints; I had been to several physicians and could get no help after taking her medicine four weeks I was restored to good health.

PHEBE BLACK.

Plymouth, Oct 15, 1843.

This is to certify that I came under the care of Mrs Winchester with a bad humor in the blood, and the Diarrhea; I had several physicians, they told me there was no help for me; after taking her medicine two weeks I was restored to my health.

CHARLES SANDERS.

Fall River, March 13, 1844.

This is to certify that I had three fever sores on my leg that had been standing 4 years, and a bad humor in my blood. I came under Mrs Winchester's care and in four weeks my leg was well.

WILLIAM H. MASON.

Fall River, Feb. 16, 1843.

This is to certify that I came under the care of Mrs Winchester with a bad humor and weakness in the blood, and had been unable to work for one year; after taking her medicine six weeks I can say I am in good health.

ELMIRA SHERMAN.
April 13-15.

Select Tales

The Last Hope of the Aged.

During our tedious passage to the North, I remarked among the steerage passengers, a man who seemed to keep himself apart from the rest. He wore the uniform of the Foot Artillery, and sported a Corporal's stripes. In the course of the afternoon, I stepped before the funnel and entered into conversation with him, learned that he had been invalided and sent home from Canada, had passed the Board of London, obtained a pension of a shilling a day, and was returning to a border village where he had been born, to ascertain whether any of a family were living from whom he had been separated for nineteen years. He casually admitted, that during this long interval he had held no communication with his relations; and I set him down accordingly as some wild scape grace, who had stolen from a home whose happiness his follies had compromised too often. He showed me his discharge—the character was excellent—but it only went to prove how much men's conduct will depend upon the circumstances under which they act. He had been nineteen years a soldier—a man "under authority"—one obedient to another's will, subservient to strict discipline, with scarcely a free agency himself, and yet, during that long probation he had been a useful member of the body politic, sustained a fair reputation; and, as he admitted himself, been a contented and happy man. He returned home his own master, and older by twenty years. Alas! it was a fatal free agency for him, for time had not brought wisdom. The steward told me that he had run riot while his means allowed it—had missed taking a passage twice, and had, on the preceding evening, come on board, when not a shilling remained to waste in drunken dissipation. I desired that the poor *roue* should be supplied with some little comforts during the voyage—and when we landed at Berwick, I gave him a sterling sum, to assist him to reach his native village, where he had obtained vague intelligence that some aged member of his family might still be found.

A few evenings afterwards, I was sitting in the parlor of one of the many little inns I visited while rambling on the banks of the Tweed, when the waitress informed me that "a soldier was spearin' after the Colonel." He was directed to attend, the presence—and my fellow voyager the Artilleryman, entered the chamber, and made his military salaam.

"I thought you were now at Jedburgh."

"I went there, sir, but there has not been any of my family for many a year residing in the place. I met an old packman on the road, and he tells me there are some persons in this village of my name. I came here to make inquiries, and hearing that your honor was in the house, I made bold enough to ask for you."

"Have you walked over?"

"Yes, sir."

"'Tis a long walk. Go down and get some supper before you commence inquiries."

The soldier bowed and left the room, and presently the host entered to give me directions for a route among the Cheviots, which I had contemplated to take the following day. I mentioned the soldier's errand.

"Sure enough," returned the host, "there are an odd decent couple of the name here. What is the soldier called?"

"William," I replied, for by that name his discharge and pension bill were filled up.

"I'll slip across the street to the auld folks," said Boniface, "and ask them a few questions."

The episode of humble life that followed, was afterwards thus described to me by mine host.

He found the ancient couple seated at the fire—the old man reading a chapter in the Bible, as was his custom always before he and his aged partner retired for the night to rest. The landlord explained the object of the soldier's visit, and inquired if any of their children answered the description of the wanderer.

"It is our Jock!" exclaimed the old woman, passionately, "and the pair ne'er de-weel has come hame at last to close his mither's eyes."

"Na," said the landlord, "the man's name is Wolly."

"Then he's nae our bairn," returned the old man, with a heavy sigh.

"Weell, weell—His will be done!" said his helpmate, turning her blue and faded eyes to heaven: "I thought the prayer I so often made wud yet be granted, and Jock wud come hame and get my blessin' ere I died."

"He has! he has!" exclaimed a broken voice; and the soldier; who had followed the landlord unperceived, and listened at the cottage door, rushed into the room

and dropped kneeling at his mother's feet. For a moment she turned her eyes with a fixed and glassy stare upon the returned wanderer. Her hand was laid upon his head—her lips parted as if about to pronounce the promised blessing—but no sounds issued, and she slowly leaned forward on the bosom of the long lost prodigal, who clasped her to his arms.

"Mither! mither! speak and bless me! Alas! the power of speech was gone forever! Joy, like grief, is often fatal to a worn-out frame. The spirit had calmly passed—the parent had lived to see and bless her lost son, and expired in the arms of one, who, with all his faults appeared to have been her earthly favorite."

[*Maxwell's Wanderings in the Highlands.*]

MISCELLANEOUS.

Interesting case of Chinese Gratitude.

An English merchant of the name of C—, resided in Canton and Macao, where a sudden reverse of fortune reduced him from affluence to the greatest necessity. A Chinese merchant, named Chinqua, to whom he had formerly rendered service, gratefully offered him an immediate loan of ten thousand dollars, which the gentleman accepted, and gave his bond for the amount; this the Chinese immediately threw into the fire, saying, "When you, my friend, first came to China, I was a poor man; you took me by the hand, and, assisting my honest endeavors, made me rich. Our destiny is now reversed; I see you poor, while I am blessed with affluence." The bystanders snatched the bond from the fire, the gentleman, sensibly affected by such generosity, pressed his friend to take the security, which he did, and then effectually destroyed it. The disciple of Confucius, beholding the increased distress it occasioned, said he would accept of his watch, and Chinqua, in return, gave him an old iron seal, saying, "Take this seal, it is one I have long used and possesses no intrinsic value, but as you are going to India to look after your outstanding concerns, should it fortune further persecute you, draw upon me for any sum of money you may need, sign it with your own hand, and seal it with this signet, and I will pay the money."

DETERMINATION.

We never knew a man who determined to be something, who did not prosper in whatever he engaged—Those who feel the almost omnipotent power within them, and act as if they felt it, never stop by the way—never linger to doubt in fear and dismay. With an energy that knows no abatement, and a zeal which nothing can quench, they push on and up, until they see the full accomplishment of their hopes. There are many minds, equally as gifted as Newton's or Locke's or Franklin's! but they neglect the means to bring out their powers; are too lazy to exert themselves, and therefore die, benefitting the world as little as the brute.

There is every thing to encourage young men to be studious, industrious, energetic and persevering. The world is before you. There is much to do for others. You can become useful and distinguished, and secure a name that will never die.—You lack nothing but a determined spirit and a well trained mind. If half the time that many squander in idleness, were applied to the real objects of life, we would behold an entirely different state of society.—Upward and onward would be the march of mind, and its healthy action would be felt in every department of life.

Instead of the growing inclination for exciting scenes and grovelling pursuits, mankind would study the real objects of life, and each individual would strive to make his neighbor better, happier and more intelligent.

Commence then, young men, to live as well as stay—to work and not lounge—to study your own character and elevate your minds, instead of deluding them in the dust. A little perseverance—a strong effort—a determined spirit, are all you need. With these, you will succeed and become in a few years, what as yet you have never dared to hope for.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The increasing prosperity of this institution is a subject of rejoicing to every lover of the Bible. At a meeting of the Board of Managers held yesterday, July 4th, thirteen new auxiliary societies were recognized; these are chiefly in the Western States. During the past month the issues of the scriptures from the depository in this city were larger than during any previous month since the formation of the society. Forty-three thousand, eight hundred and eighty-six copies were sent off, in the following languages: English, Welsh, German, French, Spanish, Danish, Italian, Hebrew, Arabic, Latin, Mohawk Testament, Indian Gospels, Ojibwa Testament.—*New York Com. Adv.*

HOME AFFECTIONS.—The heart has memories that cannot die. They are memories of home, early home. There is a magic in the very sound. There is the old tree under which the light hearted boy swung in many a summer day—yonder river in which he learned to swim—there the house in which he knew a parent's love and found a parent's protection—nay, there is the room in which he romped with brother or sister, long since, alas! laid in the yard in which he must soon be gathered, overshadowed by you old church, whither a joyous troop like himself, he has often followed his parents, to worship with and hear the good old man who gave him to God in baptism. Why, even the very school house, associated in youthful days with ferule and tasks, now comes back to bring pleasant remembrances of many an attachment there formed, many an occasion that called forth some generous exhibitions of the noblest traits of human nature. There he learned to feel some of his best emotions. There, perchance he first met the being who by her love and tenderness in after life has made a home for himself, happier even than that which childhood knew. There are certain feelings of humanity and those too among the best, that can find an appropriate place for their exercise only by one's own fireside. There is a sacredness in the privacy of that spot which it were a species of desecration to violate. He who seeks wantonly to invade it, is neither more nor less than a villain; and hence their exists no surer test of the debasement of morals in a community than the disposition to tolerate in any mode the man who disregards the sanctities of private life.

A COLONY GOING TO RUIN.—By all accounts the once flourishing Swedish Colony and free port of St Bartholomew's is in a state of ruin and decay unparalleled even in the history of the West India Colonies. The grass is growing in streets which are mostly ruinous. Commerce has fled its once favorite island. Every thing wears a look of extreme desolation. Earthquakes and fires have conspired to destroy the once handsome town. Nothing is to be seen in its fine harbor but a few small craft, with now and then an American fruit schooner, or an occasional stranger running in, in distress, or "waiting orders of advice."

To CLEAN SILKS.—One quarter pound of soft soap; a teaspoonful of brandy; a pint of gin; mix all well together. With a sponge or flannel spread the mixture on each side of the silk without creasing it; wash it in two or three waters, and iron it on the wrong side, it will look as good as new.

A curious operation on the eye was successfully performed a few days since, at the Eye Infirmary, by Dr. F. A. Cadwell on a gentleman who travelled from Canada to this city to get relief, having sustained a total loss of sight by the premature explosion of a rock. The patient had been totally blind for 18 months, yet by cutting the nerve behind the eye, and thereby producing what oculists term an artificial pupil, sight was immediately restored. The operation lasted only a few minutes and the patient immediately exclaimed "that is like having the windows opened."

N. Y. American.

The dwelling house, barn and Carpet Factory of Robert Lowrey, Esq., in Gorham, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night last, and what is very singular, the fire was not discovered until the buildings were entirely consumed. The buildings had not been occupied for some time. We have been informed that Mr. Lowrey estimates his loss at \$2000.

Portland Argus.

MASTER PRINTERS IN THE TIME OF CHARLES I.—Archbishop Laud procured a decree to be passed in the Star Chamber, July 1, 1637, "to regulate," says Haylyn, "the trade of printing, and prevent all abuses of that excellent art to the disturbance of the church." By this decree it was ordered "that the master printers from thenceforth should be reduced to a certain number; and that if any other should secretly or openly pursue that trade he should be set in the pillory, or whipped through the streets, and suffer such other punishment as that court might see fit to inflict on the offender."

STUNG TO DEATH.—We learn from the Port Hope Gazette (Canada W.) that on Sunday previous, a mare belonging to a farmer in the township of Hope, accidentally upset a bee hive, when the infuriated inhabitants fell upon her, and stung her so dreadfully, that she died in two days after.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

Arrival of the Hibernia.

12 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steam packet Hibernia, Capt. Ryrie, arrived at Boston on Wednesday morning at 6 o'clock, in twelve and a half days from Liverpool, bringing 102 passengers from Liverpool, and 5 from Halifax, having left 9 from England at the latter place. Regular files of London and Liverpool papers, with Paris papers to the 1st, have been received.

The principal news by this arrival, which is of considerable interest, will be found in the annexed extracts.

The Steamer Caledonia, from this port June 16th, reached Liverpool on the morning of Saturday the 29th, in a passage of twelve and a half days. She carried out the news of the rejection of the Texas Treaty by the Senate.

Lord Heytesbury has been appointed, in place of Earl de Grey, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, whose intended resignation was some time since announced.—Lord Heytesbury, formerly known as Sir William A'Court, has spent many years in the diplomatic service, as Ambassador at Madrid, St. Petersburg, and other European Courts.

The steamship Manchester, a fine vessel and one of a line of three steamers running regularly between Hull and Hamburg, was totally lost on the night of June 16th, on the Vogel sands, near Cuxhaven, at the mouth of the Elbe, during a heavy gale of wind, and all the passengers on board, with the crew, perished. Several of the bodies and large quantities of the cargo were washed on shore along the coast.

The severe drought which had prevailed in England to the almost entire destruction of the hay crop, had been succeeded by rains, and weather considered favorable to the corn crop, so that the prospect of the coming harvest is good. The prospect was also good for an abundant crop in Ireland.

A letter from Leghorn, quoted by a French paper, states that the two American frigates, the Columbia and Cumberland, lying in that harbor, were about to proceed to Morocco.

A new periodical has appeared in Edinburgh, called the North British Review. It is not intended to be a rival or opponent of the Edinburgh Review, but the supporter of the same political principles. The first number contains two political articles, one on the Corn Laws, by Dr. Chalmers, and the other on the Policy of Party.

The steamer Great Britain was still in dock at Bristol, and it is not stated when she is likely to be liberated.

The following news had been received respecting Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly, in Bokhara, and had been communicated to Sir Robert Peel and Lord Aberdeen.

Captain Grover has received letters from Dr. Wolff, dated from the 12th to the 15th of April, 1844. The first was written at Mero, which now belongs to Bokhara, and the last in the Desert, distant only three days journey from the capital.

Dr. Wolff says: "I advance confidently towards Bokhara, and if the King does not stop me, in three days I shall be in the capital."

The doctor has received great kindness from the Khaleefa Abd Arrahman, who is described as the spiritual guide of the King of Bokhara, and is dignified with the title of Majesty. "He has given me," writes the doctor, "letters to the King of Bokhara, and tells me positively that Stoddart is alive, Conolly not quite certain. No public execution had taken place of either of them! I am his guest: he has just now entered my room (this was at Mero) and showed me a letter he has written to the King of Bokhara, stating that it is of the highest importance that Stoddart and Conolly should be given up to me, and reparation made to England for the insult, and not to keep me longer than three days. This letter is to be despatched by an express Turkoman, and will reach Bokhara before me. His Majesty also sends with me one of his own relations, to introduce me properly to the King of Bokhara. His Majesty also desired me to express to the Queen his ardent desire to become a sincere friend to the British nation."

The cotton market was steady and sales liberal, at prices advanced about 1-8d from those of a fortnight previous.—The sales of the week ending June 28, amounted to 51,500 bales, and prices current for American descriptions were quoted as generally 1-8d higher than those of the preceding Friday. The sales from the 15th to the 28th amounted to 102,550 bales, of which 22,100 were purchased on speculation, and 4,280 for export. The imports in the same period were 94,037 bales. Sales subsequently, as above stated were free at steady prices.

There was a new debate in the House of Commons on the Corn laws, on motion of Mr. Villiers, which was continued through two days. It did not excite great interest, and the motion was rejected by a vote of 124 to 328—the majority against the motion 204.

The bank bill had passed through the committee of the House of Commons, without any alteration of its prominent features, and without any changes, except such as were acceded to by Sir

Robert Peel. The alterations made are to the following effect:

The maximum of the issues of country bankers is to be regulated by the average circulation of each bank for the twelve weeks preceding the 27th of April, 1844. The circulation is to be taken, not for the week, but for the month, so that an over or under issue at the beginning of the month may be balanced by an under or over issue at the end. The returns are, notwithstanding, to be published weekly. Two private banks, if they unite, are to have the power of issuing an amount equal to the aggregate of their separate issues, but this privilege does not apply to an united bank of more than six copartners. The penalty for over issue is reduced to an amount equal to such over issue. Originally it was three times as great. These alterations, it will be seen, are merely matters of detail, and do not affect the grand principles of the bill.

An important bill for the regulation of railways, and for prescribing the conditions on which future railways shall be granted, has been introduced into Parliament on the part of Ministry by Mr. Gladstone, President of the Board of Trade.

A bill had been introduced into Parliament for the disfranchisement of the Borough of Sudbury. It is founded on the report of commissioners appointed under the act of the 7th of the present reign, that systematic and extensive bribery prevailed in that borough previous to the late Parliamentary election. The bill simply provides that the borough shall cease to return any member or members to serve in Parliament, and does not transfer the elective franchise to any other place.

News by the overland India Mail reached London through France on the 2d. The advices are from Bombay to May 20, and from Macao to April 10.—There is no political news from China. The India news consists chiefly of particulars of the distracted state of affairs in the Panjab, where the presence of a British army would probably be demanded to prevent the numerous family of Singhs from exterminating one another. It was supposed that the Governor General was concentrating a force for the purpose of moving thither.

Three per cent. stocks in London on the 2d were quoted. Reduced 99 1-8 and 1 1-4, Consols 98 1-2 and 5 8, Bank Stock 198 and 199. Exchequer Bills 73 and 75s premium.

The public attention was turned with some interest to the affairs of the Emperor of Morocco. There had been another conflict between the troops of Gen. Bugeaud and those of the Emperor.

The French Chamber of Deputies had been much occupied in the discussion of the important bills for the establishment of railways. The bill for the Central railway, from Vierzon to Bourges, with branches, was carried by a large majority. The sum of 22,800,000 francs was voted. In regard to the Northern railway from Paris to Belgium, it was decided that the branch to Calais and Dunkirk should begin at Lille, and that to Boulogne at Amiens. The bill was carried by a majority of 227 to 42.

The news from Spain is to June 25 from Madrid and to the same date from Barcelona. The Queen and part of the Cabinet were still at the latter place. It was reported that changes were again to take place in the ministry, and that the Cortes would be convoked without delay. The London Times contains the following:

We have received the Madrid journals and correspondence of the 23d ult. Apprehension of a *coup d'etat* against the Constitution and of the marriage of the Queen with the son of Don Carlos were rife in that capital. A number of political men had followed the Ministers to Barcelona. The editors of the *Helado* and *Postdata* had set out on the 22d, and M. Salamanca left for that city on the next day.

The affairs of Morocco appeared also to excite a lively interest, but the accounts from Gibraltar of the 16th quoted by the Spanish papers, add nothing to our previous intelligence on the subject. The Governor of Gibraltar proceeded to Ceuta on the 12th in the Locust steamer, and visited on the same day the Morish camp in the neighborhood. The next morning he sent off the British Vice-Consul to Tangier, but it would seem that his interference hitherto had only tended to indispose against him Brigadier Mauri, the Governor of Ceuta, and the Spanish Consul General at Tangier.

A deluge of rain had fallen in the Asturias on the 30th and 31st of May, and 1st of June. Near Oviedo it had done considerable damage to property of every description, destroying not only roads, bridges, and crops, but sweeping away the soil also far and wide through the district.—*Boston Daily Advertiser*.

DISCHARGE OF MATTHEWS.—Matthews, who was indicted for piracy and murder on board the schooner Lavinia, and who was tried for piracy, (the Court charging that if he acquiesced through fear of his life from Babe and Webster, he was not guilty,) and who was acquitted on that indictment, but remanded for trial on the indictments for murder, was discharged from custody on Saturday evening last, and is about to repair to his home. The general impression is that Matthews acted more from fear than any thing else, and made a full disclosure of all he knew (a portion of which was corroborated by other instances) in being arrested. He is much improved in personal appearance from his nearly twelvemonth's sojourn in our Tombs.—*N. Y. Express*.

By the Mail.

MORMON DISTURBANCES.—STATEMENT FROM AN EYE WITNESS.—SIGNS OF PEACE.—A: Nauvoo, on the 2d, all was orderly and quiet. Messrs. Jones and Fellows, deputation from Gov. Ford, returned to Quincy in the Osprey, reporting every thing quiet. The boat waited at Warsaw for these gentlemen to address the people, where great manifestation of excited feeling still prevails, the inhabitants seeming bent upon the point that either themselves or the Mormons must leave the country. The editors of the Republican and Reveille left the Osprey at Quincy, to wait upon Governor Ford, and to communicate with the committee from Warsaw.

The extra from the Mormon organ indulges in many lamentations for the death of the Prophet and his brother, and narrates how the deed was accomplished.—

The murder was committed about six o'clock in the evening, by an armed mob, of 150 to 200 men, painted red, black and yellow, who surrounded the jail, forced it, and poured a shower of bullets into the room where the men were confined. Each of the victims received four balls in his body, and John Taylor, editor of the Nauvoo Neighbor, was shot in four places, but not seriously injured.—About three o'clock the next day, the bodies of "the noble martyrs" were received at Nauvoo. They were met—the paper says—"by a great assemblage of people, east of the Temple, on Mulholand street, under the direction of the city marshal, followed by Samuel H. Smith, brother of the deceased, Dr. Richards and Mr. Hamilton, of Carthage.—The wagons were guarded by eight men. The procession that followed in Nauvoo, was the City Council, the Lieutenant General's Staff, the Major General and Staff, the Brigadier and Staff, commanders and officers of the Legion, and citizens generally, numbering several thousands, amid the most solemn lamentations and wailings that ever ascended into the ears of the Lord of Hosts, to be avenged of our enemies!

"When the procession arrived the bodies were both taken into the 'Nauvoo Mansion.' The scene at the Mansion cannot be described: the audience were addressed by Dr. Richards, Judge Phelps, and Messrs. Wood and Read, of Iowa, and Col. Markham. It was a vast assemblage of some 8 or 10,000 persons, who with one united voice resolved to trust to the law for a remedy of such high handed assassination, and when that failed, to call upon God to avenge us of our wrongs."—*St. Louis Republican*.

THE FLOOD AT ST. LOUIS.—The New Era of the 3d instant says that the water at that place had fallen at 1 o'clock on that day from its extreme height four feet and two inches, and within the last twenty four hours, 11 inches. Should the water continue to subside at the same rate, they expected to be able to see some parts of Front street, and the levee, in the course of two or three days. The water was still from two to four feet deep in all the stores on Front street. It was apprehended that the walls and floor would be considerably damaged. Wagons and horses had begun again to cross the Illinois Ferry, and the market was beginning to be better supplied. The same paper adds the following:

We learn by the officers of the Osprey, that the Upper Mississippi was receding fast at Bloomington and down to the lower Rapids. At Hannibal it was rising—it was supposed from heavy showers. The Des Moines river was pretty full.—Produce still continues scarce along the river,—the smaller streams through the country not having fallen sufficient to render the roads passable for teams.

The Lebanon reports the Illinois rising at Ottawa; it had risen about eight feet up to Saturday evening; near the mouth of the river the water was still falling.

GREAT LOSS.—The Vicksburg Whig estimates the loss by the recent flood in the States of Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, at \$12,000,000.

The City of Cairo, situated at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers is said now to be dry and secure against inundation. This it was thought would never be the case. The inhabitants were completely drowned out a few years ago. A good deal of English capital has been expended to build an embankment to shut out the water. The recent flood was powerful, but this embankment was fully tested, and proved strong and solid.—*Pennsylvanian*.

AN IMMENSE STONE.—The Quincy Granite Railway Company quarried yesterday one of the largest stones ever moved in Quincy, or probably at any other quarry. Average dimensions 50 feet long, 28 feet wide 25 deep, making 35,000 cubic feet. Weight of the stone 3,181 tons, allowing 11 feet to the ton. This huge mass was moved on its bed by gunpowder. The blast hole was 20 feet deep, and 4 1/4 inches diameter.—The hole was to have been 25 feet deep, but a piece of the drill broke, and prevented going to the proposed depth.—Four casks of powder were used in the operation. For the first blast one cask was used, which did not crack the stone. The second, one and half casks, which cracked the rock the whole length, opening a seam an eighth of an inch wide.—The third blast, one and a half casks were put in, which opened the seam a half inch, sufficient to cut the stone into dimensions.

Important Investigation.—The Court of Quarter Sessions have commenced this morning a full and thorough investigation into the causes and consequences of the late terrible riots in Southwark. The Aldermen, Constable and Commissioners of the District have been subpoenaed, and a number of them were examined in the course of the morning. The Court are determined to leave nothing undone to ferret out the guilty and to ascertain the true state of affairs at present existing in Southwark. Every effort will be made to find out whether there are concealed any cannon, or other fire arms, or ammunition, intended to be used by the insurgents.—*Philad. Gaz.*

DARING ROBBERY.—At about 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, says the Boston Post, a scoundrel entered Mr. C. A. Wells's store, in Water street, knocked down Mr. W. son, a lad sixteen years old who was alone in the store; opened the safe, stole \$40 from a pocket book, and made his escape.

Boston Transcript.

From Thompson's Bank Note Reporter, N. Y.

More Counterfeits and Altered Notes.

Hundred dollar notes on the "Union Bank" of this city, altered from one dollar notes. The genuine hundreds have the letter "C" at each corner of the left hand margin; the altered notes have "100" on the same corners. The altered notes have the letter "C" each side of the vignette.

The genuine read "The Union Bank promises to pay one hundred dollars on demand," &c. The altered notes read "The Union Bank will pay one hundred dollars to the bearer on demand." Bearing these differences in mind, no one need be deceived; although the fraud is so well done as to have been taken by a good number of our banks.

This city has been flooded with counterfeits on the Freeman's Bank of Bristol, R. I.—those that we have seen are of the denominations of fives, tens and twenties. They are so well done that some of our principal brokers have bought them in large quantities, and some of the best judges of paper money have bet freely that they were good.

But by examining them at the engraver's through a magnifying glass, the defects and alterations became visible, and they proved to be altered notes from the "Citizens' Bank of Augusta," Me. The plates of the Freeman's Bank and of the old Citizens' Bank of Maine, are from the same engravers, and very similar in design; and it is our opinion that the plates of the Citizens' Bank are in the hands of counterfeiters, and that the plate itself has been altered and bills struck off. These counterfeiters are filled up and signed with blue ink, in close imitation of the genuine.

We know of but one way to guard the public against these counterfeiters, and that is, to refuse all notes on the "Freeman's Bank," unless guaranteed by the passer.

A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.

An encounter took place at Clinton, Mississippi, on the 29th ult. between D. B. Louis and Mr. Thorne, in which the former received a wound from a pistol, that it is thought will prove fatal. The latter was indebted to Mr. Louis, in some small amount. On the day of the fracas, Louis asked him to pay it, to which Mr. Thorne replied that he did not have it at the time, naming a day when he would be able to pay the debt. Mr. Louis appeared to be satisfied. In the evening, however, he called him out of the parlor of the hotel at Clinton, and used some offensive language to which Mr. Thorne retorted. Louis then drew his cane upon him and commenced striking him. Thorne, while retreating, drew from his bosom a pistol, placed it behind his back and fired. The contents went into the side of Mr. Louis and lodged in the region of the groin.—Mr. Thorne was arrested and examined before magistrates. It was shown to be an act of self-defence, and he was fully acquitted. Mr. Louis conducted a dancing school in Jackson, during the last winter.

TREASURY NOTE ROBBERS SENTENCED.

On the 5th inst., at New Orleans, John A. Breedlove and Watson, found guilty of circulating cancelled treasury bonds, were sentenced by the United States District Court, to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor. Marshall Halliday, also found guilty of the same offence was condemned to hard labor for ten years, and to pay a fine of twenty-five thousand dollars. The Judge gave them a week to arrange their private affairs.

COMMUTATION OF PUNISHMENT.

We learn from the Boston Post that the Governor and Council have commuted the sentence of Nathaniel S. Howe, a lad of 16, convicted of arson upon the Charles town school house in the night time, from life imprisonment in the State prison to three years in the House of Correction. The sentence for life was imperative under the law, and admitted of no less time.

Port Huron, July 10th.—Captain Webster has succeeded in raising the schooner St. Louis. It will be remembered that she was capsized and sunk some nine years since, in Lake Huron, about five miles from the head of the river St. Clair. The enterprising Captain came into port this morning, in gallant order, with his noble vessel buoyed between the brig Major Oliver and schooner United States, towed by the steamers Huron, and Red Jacket. She appears to be in perfect condition, and is to be fitted into a brig.

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LATE FROM MEXICO.—The U. S. ship

Vincennes, Capt. P. Buchanan, arrived at Pensacola on the 4th inst., from a cruise on the coast of Texas and Mexico. She is said to have brought important despatches from Commodore Connor, Commander-in-Chief of the Home Squadron, and Mr. Green our Charge d'Affaires at Mexico, which were immediately forwarded to Washington by mail. The V. sailed from Vera Cruz on the 25th of June, and left at anchor off that port, the U. S. frigate Potomac, Captain Newhall, (flag ship of the Home Squadron) and the U. S. brig Somers, Commander Gerry—also the U. S. Revenue Cutter Woodbury, Capt. Foster.

Papers to the 20th of June were received by the Vincennes from the city of Mexico. They contain Santa Ana's letter to his Minister of Foreign Relations, written after an interview which he had with Mr. G. L. Thompson, the recent special agent of the United States to Mexico; also a long correspondence between M. Bocanegra, the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations, and Mr. Green, our Charge d'Affaires on the subject of the annexation of Texas to the United States.

The views and intentions of Mexico relative to Texas may be inferred from Santa Ana's letter, of which the following is an extract:

"The President of the United States, in my opinion, has not acted very properly in treating of the annexation of Texas with its actual possessors, because the majority of these, being but a portion of the American community, although with the name of Texas, have no right to enter into Treaty of a Territory, which does not belong to them. That Mexico being resolved to sustain her rights without ever yielding them, because she considers them unquestionable, thinks the proposition made on the part of the Americans to be inadmissible, and renounces all idea of ceding her territory. That Mexico is resolved again to undertake vigorously the campaign against Texas, for which she holds in readiness a large army with all the necessary resources, which the peace she had lately enjoyed, and the general prosperity of the country, have enabled her to obtain. That if she has not proceeded to open the campaign during the present year it is because she has been awaiting the result of the armistice agreed upon, in order to treat of the termination of the actual war. That if the United States desire in good faith to arrest the disorder which exists there so much to their prejudice, their best plan is to induce Texas to recognise the sovereignty of Mexico, disposed as she is to make every concession which situation, religion, customs, &c. may require, but that in no manner will she consent to dismember her territory; rather will she carry the war to any extreme which may be necessary to sustain her rights; and that as nations do not die, the right of reconquering that territory shall remain to our children and grand-children.—That this is the opinion of the Government and of the Mexicans."

The Mexican Congress have refused to grant Santa Ana the additional thirty thousand men and four millions of dollars which is required for the invasion of Texas. Mexico, it is stated, has now a force of thirty-six thousand men. Congress has intimated to the President that he can take from this body the number asked for, provided he calls into active service a corresponding number of the "national militia," and that it will allow him one million of dollars if he can raise that amount of money without forcing a loan.—This proposition does not suit the views of Santa Ana, and unless he can carry out his original plan the invasion of Texas, it is thought, will be abandoned—at least for the present.

The Mexican Government had not paid the May instalment of the indemnity due the United States. It amounts to \$140,000.

From the N. O. Picayune, July 7. Further from Mexico.

By the arrival last evening of the schr Pilot, Capt. Baker, we have received Vera Cruz dates to the 23d and from the city of Mexico to the 19th ult.

The news of the death of the daring Gen. Sentmanat and of the total failure of his unfortunate expedition, is fully confirmed. A passenger, who came in the Pilot, says that the head of Sentmanat was cut off and cooked in oil, as we have previously stated, and placed in the public square at the city of Tabasco.—Fourteen of his followers had also been shot, but their bodies were left untouched. One of the Mexican generals insisted that the dead should be respected, as their mutilation would be a disgrace to the Mexican character. Capt. Petit, together with all his crew, have been ordered to be shot with the rest of Sentmanat's men, who have all been ordered to execution. Capt. Petit's vessel, which was the one that transported the revolutionists from this city instead of the Wm. Tono, was in a sinking condition from a ball received from the Mexican man-of-war that drove her ashore. This information can be relied upon.

A journal of the capital, La Hesperia, announces that the Government had received despatches from Gen. Micheltorena, by the way of Tepic, apprising it that a thousand American riflemen, and various other parties, were hovering upon the frontiers of Upper California. The editor is reminded by this of the demonstration of American good feeling made by Com. Jones at Monterey, and speaks in terms of bitter though ironical severity of the peaceable designs of the United

States upon the extensive territory of California.

The *Cinco del Gato*, Hesperia, and *declaro* ment has received no official notice whatever of this kind, and thinks it should be received with extreme distrust.

Murder in New Orleans.—The Picayune of 6th inst., states that a young girl named Catherine O'Brien, who lived with her mother at the corner of Magazine and Girod streets, was shot dead while riding in a cab on the shell road on the evening of the 5th inst., by a man named Bond, who was riding with her and a Mrs. Lennen. The latter sprung out of the cab at the first discharge of the pistol, which was one of Colt's revolving.—Bond fled to the swamp, and it was thought had killed himself, as more reports of the pistol were heard; others think he fired it to deceive.

Bond is said to have been from Philadelphia, or some other northern city, but more recently a speculator on the Levee. His victim was about 17 years of age, pretty, and in full health. The wife of Bond kept a milliner's shop at the corner of Delord and Magazine streets, a beautiful woman, and not more than twenty three years of age. Miss O'Brien was to have been married on the 6th to a young man. It was said that bond had made dishonorable proposals to her on several occasions, which she rejected.—Being engaged in sewing at Mrs. Lennen's, she was induced by Mrs. L. to accompany her and Bond to the Lake.

Awful Suicide in New Jersey.—On

Thursday last a tall man, dressed in a brown frock coat, black vest and pantaloons, was seen wandering about the village. His movements attracted but little attention. The next morning, however, he was found dead in a field opposite Aquackanonk, in Bergen county, lying on his back in shavings of rye, a pistol firmly grasped in his hand, with which he appeared to have shot himself in the head. One side of his skull was partially blown off and horribly lacerated, his brains protruding thro' fragments of bone. Two receipts from Mr. Mulowny, 40 Canal street, New York, (for rent of rooms paid in advance by G. B. King,) a check signed G. B. King on the Southwark Bank, Philadelphia, and one hundred and seventeen dollars and fifty five cents in cash, were all found in his pockets, together with several bullets, powder and percussion caps. The coroner held an inquest; a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts stated, and the body was interred yesterday.—*N. Y. Sun*.

MURDER AT HOBOKEN.—The body of a man named A. G. A. Martin, [for Mechie] of 24 Dey street, New York, who had arrived in this country about two weeks since from Heide in Holstein, Lower Saxony, was found at Hoboken on Saturday, stabbed in two places, and pierced by a pistol ball which had probably inflicted the mortal wound. The body was nearly covered over by a pile of loose stones which had been thrown upon it. A young man who had heard a pistol shot there on Friday evening, which was followed by the apparent flight of two men, and a groan from the bushes which they left, although he did not think much of these indications at the time, was moved by them to go back to the spot with some friends, on Saturday morning, and the body was discovered. Suspicion rests upon a young German, an acquaintance of the deceased, and he has been arrested.

THE JUDICIAL EXAMINATION.—Arrest for Riot, Treason and Murder.—A Member of the Grand Jury Arrested.—The investigation commenced before Judge Jones yesterday, was continued this morning. The evidence of Capt. Haswell, of the Independent Guards, taken yesterday evening, has implicated a man named Eaton Harwood, as the ringleader in bringing up the gun in front of the Church on Sunday morning, to enforce the demands of the mob. Harwood was arrested this morning, and was committed by the Court, in default of \$13,000 bail, on the charges of riot, murder and high treason—\$3000 surety on the first charge, and \$5000 on each of the other two charges.

Wm. H. Springer, of Southwark, a member of the present Grand Jury, was arrested and brought into Court on the oath of Wm. H. Everly, who in a conversation with him in the street on Monday, heard him say that "they would have fixed the military if they had not been withdrawn; that they would have fired brimstone at them." Mr Springer is in custody.

Philad. Gaz. Saturday.

A man who is charged with knocking down Captain Hill, of the City Guards, named Washington Conard, was arrested this morning, and committed by the Recorder in default of \$2000 bail to answer the charge of riot and murder.—*Ibid.*

Col. Le Roy Pope, the founder of Huntsville, Alabama, and originally the owner of its site, died there on the 14th June, in his 80th year.

The Governor of Kentucky has appointed Judge S. S. Nicholas, Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court, in place of Judge Bibb, resigned. Judge Nicholas is one of the ablest men in the State.—*Cincinnati Gazette*.

George Thompson has been tried for the murder of Catherine Hamblin, at Bellevue, last year, and found guilty.—He has been sentenced to be hung at Southwark City, on the 12th inst.—*Ibid.*

A man named John Dodge, an Englishman, was instantly killed at a stone quarry near Fairview, Alleghany county. Having made unsuccessful attempts to get off the the charge with which he had loaded a rock, he poured in water, and undertook to drill out the powder, when it exploded, and mangled him horribly.

For Sale at No. 142 Thames Street by
CHARLES N. TILLEY, Agent, Newport R. I.

Weekly Almanac.

WHALERS.
Arr at New Bedford 13th, Ship Marcus,
ood, Pacific Ocean. Valparaiso, April 16th, ar
with 1500 bbls sp and 100 do wh oil.

Newport, July 13.

Bottled Soda Water,
With and without Syrups, just received
for sale by T. STACY, Jr.
July 13.

Orders left at the Cottage or at the
 corner of Frank and Thames streets,
 will be punctually attended to.
 T. STACY Jr.
 Newport, July 6.

| 1844. JULY. | Sun rises | Sun sets. | Moon rises. | High Wat'r |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| Saturday, | 4 41 | 7 19 | 9 52 | 11 25 |
| Sunday, | 4 42 | 7 18 | 10 23 | 11 41 |
| Monday, | 4 43 | 7 17 | 10 57 | 1 6 |
| Tuesday, | 4 44 | 7 16 | 11 37 | 2 |
| Wednesday, | 4 44 | 7 16 | morn. | 2 58 |
| Thursday, | 4 45 | 7 15 | 0 26 | 3 59 |
| Friday, | 4 46 | 7 14 | 1 22 | 5 |

POETRY.

Can You Forget Me.

BY L. E. L.

Can you forget me?—I who have so cherished
The varied trials that were memory's link;
The roses that you gave me, though perished,
Were precious in my sight; they made me think
You took them in their scentless beauty
From the warm shelter of the garden wall;
Autumn, while into languid winter drooping,
Gave its last blossoms opening but to fall.
Can you forget them?
Can you forget me?—I am not relying
On plighted vows—alas! I know their worth,
Man's faith to woman is a trifle, dying
Upon the very breath that gave it birth;
But I remember hours of quiet gladness,
When the heart had truth, it spoke it then,
When thoughts would sometimes take a tone
Of sadness.
And then unconsciously grow glad again.
Can you forget them?

A Chronological Account

of all material Occurrences from the first
settlement of RHODE ISLAND.

1761.

At the Annual Election on the first
Wednesday of May, the following persons
were elected officers.

Stephen Hopkins, Governor.
John Gardner, Deputy Governor.

Assistants.

James Honeyman, Jonathan Freeborn,
Nicholas Easton, Joseph Harris,
Francis Willet, Joseph Lippett,
Jabez Bowen, Nicholas Cook,
Henry Gardner, Thomas Church,
Henry Ward, Secretary.
Augustus Johnston, Attorney General.
Joseph Clarke, Treasurer.

The funeral rites for King George 2d
took place in Newport on the 19th of Jan-
uary, after the conclusion of the cere-
monies, King George 3d was proclaimed
by the Sheriff from the Court House.

A sermon on the death of his late
Majesty George 2d, was preached in New-
port on the 20th January by the Rev.
Ezra Stiles before the civil and military
officers of the Colony from 1st Chroni-
cles, Chap. XXIX, Ver. 26, 27, & 28.

On the 12th March between two and
three o'clock in the morning two shocks
of an earthquake was felt all over New
England.

This year an amendment was made
to the Election laws, allowing any free-
man living in one town, and having his
freehold in another, to vote on a certifi-
cate, and also declaring that the eldest
sons of freemen might be admitted as
freemen, without being previously pre-
pounded.

The Assembly voted to raise 666 men
for his Majesty's service in North Amer-
ica this year.

This year a company of Comedians
arrived in Newport from Williamsburgh
(Vir.) the managers name was David
Douglass and he brought a recommenda-
tion signed by the Governor and Council,
and also by upwards of 100 of the prin-
cipal gentlemen, of Virginia in their fa-
vor. A town meeting was called and the
question taken whether they should be
allowed to perform, but it was decid-
ed in the negative. The vote was after-
wards reconsidered, and they were al-
lowed to have their performances.

They erected a temporary Theatre at
the upper part of the Point near Dyers
gate, and the performances were well
attended. This is said to have been the
first company that ever performed in
America.

On Friday evening the 23d of Oct.
1761, came on a most terrible storm from
the N. E. with a heavy rain, which did
not abate till after two o'clock the next
morning. The violence of the wind broke
off part of the steeple of Trinity Church
in Newport, which fell upon the adjacent
House, went through the roof and Gar-
ret floor and broke the summer of the
chamber floor where it lodged, but did
no other damage. There was a pro-
digious rise of the tide which occasioned
a great loss of goods in Stores on the
wharves, many vessels were
driven on shore and many trees blow
up by the roots. The company at the
Theatre on the Point, had great diffi-
culty in teaching their homes, and part
of the building was blown down. In Prov-

idence they had the highest tide that was
ever known in the memory of man;—
Waybossett bridge was carried away and
great damage was done to the wharves
and shipping.

The General Assembly voted £1000
old tenor towards rebuilding the bridge.
Of a colony tax of £16000 ordered
this year £3200 was assessed on New-
port, and £972 on Providence.

The number of Dwelling Houses in
Newport were eight hundred and eighty
eight—Ware Houses and other buildings
439—Polls from 16 years and upwards,
1250—Slaves from 14 to 45, 666.

There was a large emigration this year
from New England to Nova Scotia, about
100 persons, went from Newport.
Joseph Whipple, formerly Deputy
Governor, and once an eminent Mer-
chant of Newport died this year.

Laws of Rhode Island,

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In General Assembly June Session, A. D.
1844.

AN ACT authorizing Town Councils to
examine Registries of Voters.

It is enacted by the General Assembly
as follows:

Section 1. Any Town Council who
have omitted to make examination of the
Registry of their town on the second
Monday of June, as required by the ninth
section of an act entitled "An act to regu-
late the election of Civil Officers," may
make such examination at any time be-
fore the first Monday of October next:—
Provided, such examination be public,
and notice of the same be given by ad-
vertisement in some public newspaper
printed in said town, or by posting up in
at least three public places in said town.

True copy—witness,
HENRY BOWEN, Sec'y.

AN ACT in amendment of an act en-
titled "An act to regulate the Militia."
It is enacted by the General Assembly
as follows.

Section 1. In addition to the com-
missioned officers by law provided for
each regimental company on the peace
establishment, each regimental company
is hereby empowered at the time by its
charter or by law provided, to elect one
captain and one lieutenant, to be com-
missioned by the Governor for the term by
the charter of said regimental company
or by law required: who shall not nec-
essarily be appointed adjutant, quarter-
master or pay-master of such regimental
company by the colonel thereof.

Sec. 2. This act shall go into effect
immediately after the rising of the Gen-
eral Assembly; and the first election of a
captain and lieutenant under the same
may be made by the several regimental
companies at any time within the term of
sixty days after the rising of the General
Assembly; and upon return of such elec-
tions made to the Governor, he is hereby
authorized and requested to issue com-
missions to the officers so elected.

True copy—witness,
HENRY BOWEN, Sec'y.

Agricultural.

SUMMER PRUNING OF GRAPES.—
Those who have not already pruned
their grape vines this summer, should
do it without delay. When the grapes
begin to set, the vines have attained a
good growth, they should then be
checked by picking off the ends. This
will throw the juices into the fruit, in-
stead of forming wood to be cut off in
the fall. It is best to let the vine ex-
tend some distance above the fruit, as
the sap extends to the leaves, where
water is transpired, carbon imbibed
from the atmosphere, and the sap
elaborated into juices which are then
prepared to add new growth of wood
to the vines and nourish the fruit.

If the branches be cut off near the
fruit or if the leaves be stripped off to
let in the sun, as some injudiciously
do, there will be no leaves to prepare
the sap, and of course fruit will not
grow; even if the leaves be taken off
when the fruit is full grown, it will not
ripen. This has been proved by nu-
merous experiments, and it is evident
from the science of vegetable physiolo-
gy. The leaves are as it were the
stomach where the crude food is digested,
the superfluous matter is thrown
off, and the food prepared to sustain
the whole tree or plant. The roots,
stem, branches, leaves, and fruit are
all supported by the food thus elaborated.
Strip off the leaves of a tree or
plant, and keep it thus disrobed, and
it will surely die. In this way trees
are destroyed by caterpillars, canker-
worms &c. that eat up the foliage.

Boston Cultivator.

From the Boston Courier, Monday July 15th
WOOL.—But little of the new clip of fleece
wool has been offered for sale in our market,
and the prices are not yet fixed. Pulled Wool
is getting scarce, and there are but few lots for
sale at our quotations.

PRICES OF WOOL.—Prime Saxony Fleeces
washed 45 a 50 cents per pound; American full
blood do, 43 a 45; do 3/4 do 37 a 40; do 1/2 do
35 a 37; do 1/4 and common do 30 a 33 Su-
perfine Northern pulled lambs 42 a 45; No 1
do do do 37 a 40; No 2 do do 25 a 33; No 3
do do do 18 a 20.

Marble and Brown Stone MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs
his friends and the public generally
that he still continues to carry on the
Manufactory of Marble and other Stone
at the old stand No. 222, Thames-st.,
(North end,) where he will manufacture
Monuments, Tomb and Head Stones of
the first quality of Italian and American
Marble and Slate, also hearths and free-
stone work of all descriptions.

Also, Soap Stone for lining stoves and
Grates all on the most reasonable terms.
Orders from any part of the Country
faithfully executed.

PHILIP STEVENS.

Newport, June 15, 1844.—1yr.

Sea Baths on the Long Wharf.

Nature's Grand Restorer.

EVERY DAY and EVENING from 6
o'clock a. m. to 9 p. m., (Sundays ex-
cepted.) Warm, Shower, and Swimming
Baths. These baths impart agreeable
sensations to the mind, keep the skin clear
and clean, the body healthy and vigorous;
removing the dead particles of the cuticula,
causing the blood to circulate freely, light-
ning up a fresh and healthy glow in the most
salutary countenance.—Those who partici-
pate in these luxuries improve their dispo-
sition and memory.

E. TREVETT.

June 15.

DENTISTRY.

L. F. GALLUP, M. D.

HAS removed to the office north
side of Mary st., between Thames
and Clarke streets, where he will be hap-
py to attend to all those who require his
attention in Dentistry, Medicine or Sur-
gery. Office hours from 9 to 1 and 2 to
5 o'clock. [Newport, July 6.

R. P. BERRY, SURGEON DENTIST.

Office at Mr. S. Peckham's in
Church street, second house from Thames
street.

REFERENCES.

James V. Turner, M. D.; H. E. Turner, M. D.
David King, M. D.; H. N. Pierce; of New-
port.
J. Holmes, M. D.; L. W. Briggs, M. D.; of
Bristol.
Newport, April 27.—tf.

FOR SALE.

A very pleasantly situated and
valuable FARM, lying on
the East side of this Island,
and 4 1/2 miles from New-
port, being partly in Middletown and
partly in Portsmouth, containing about
110 acres of excellent Land; it is well
fenced with stone wall.—The Farm has
on it a double two story dwelling house,
a good wash room chaise and milk house,
crib and grain house, and a large bouble
barn; all the above buildings are in good
repair—there is also a well of good soft
water, and a water grist mill that will
rent for \$60 per year, and is in excellent
grinding order.—There is also a large
full grown greening orchard, and a young
orchard; both orchards are in full bearing
of fruit.—The Farm will be sold on rea-
sonable terms as to price and credit, and
any one wishing to secure an independ-
ence for life, will do well to purchase—
it is seldom such a Farm is offered for
sale on this Island.

ROBINSON POTTER.

House and Land For Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell
his estate in Portsmouth, R.I.
viz:—A new and convenient
dwelling House and out build-
ings, and two acres of land beautifully
situated about six miles from Newport
on the road leading to the Glen, within a
few rods of Mrs. Durfee's Tea-House.
The House is one story high with six
rooms on the floor and well finished
throughout, the land and fixtures are in
excellent order. Any person wishing
to purchase will examine for themselves.
The terms will be made easy.

SARAH C. GRINNELL.
Portsmouth June 8.

TO LET.

The house known as the Oly-
phant House, opposite the Mora-
vian Church; it has been thoroughly re-
paired inside and out—painted and papered
throughout. Apply to SAMUEL B.
VERNON, or STEPHEN CAHOONE.
July 22.

\$5 Reward

Will be paid for the apprehension and
conviction of the persons who recently
robbed the garden of Mrs. E. A. Vernon,
corner of Spring and Mary streets of a
quantity of Fruit, and broke down the
bushes at the east side of the garden in
making their escape from the Premises.
June 15.

DRESS GOODS,

Opened on Thursday.

Balzorines, Berages,
ESMERALDINS,
Mousselin de Laines,

LAWNS,

A very great Variety.

E. W. LAWTON & SON.
June 1.

NEWPORT DYE-HOUSE.

John H. Clegg
SILK, COTTON, and WOLLEN DYER.

WOULD respectfully inform his
friends and the public, that he
has taken the Dye House, formerly oc-
cupied by J. Viner, situated in Tanner
street, where he is prepared to Dye and
finish at 10 days notice in the best man-
ner, the following articles, viz:

Broadcloths, Silks,
Cassimeres, Crapes,
Morinos, Sattins,
Circassians, Pongees,
Bombazines, Hosiery
Gloves &c. &c.

Also, permanent colors on carpet yarns
merino, circassian, bombazine, and crape
dresses; gentlemen's woollen garments,
such as dress, frock and great coats, sur-
touts, vests, and pantaloons—died and pres-
erved without ripping.

He will also clean gentlemen's woollen
garments of every description, in a neat
style—merino and Cashmere shawls clean-
ed and whitened, without injury to the bor-
der—carpets and woollen table cloths clean-
ed also.

All articles left at the Dye House in
Tanner Street, or the following Agents
will receive prompt attention.—Mrs. Ann
M. Eddy, next north of the Perry
Factory. A. M. Thomas, Wickford, John
Hedley, Portsmouth.

February 19, 1842.

Plambe Daguerrian Gallery, OF PATENT Colored Photographs,

At the Malbone House, Thames street,
Newport; 75 Court street., Boston; 251
Broadway, N. York; 136 Chestnut st.,
Philadelphia, constituting the oldest and
most extensive establishment of the kind
in the world, and containing upwards of
1000 PICTURES. Admittance Free.

A METHOD has been discovered, and
known only at this place, of painting the
exact complexion and every variety of color
in the dress.—Thus in addition to the unerring
fidelity of the likeness, you have all the rich
effects and high finish of the most exquisite
painting.

These portraits having been awarded the
first premiums and highest honors by the
American and Franklin Institutes respectively
at their last exhibitions, are thus officially sus-
tained in the positions of superiority hereto-
fore universally assigned them by the public,
as the most beautiful Daguerreotypes ever
produced.

Persons sitting for their Miniatures at
this establishment are guaranteed a perfect
likeness, colored exactly to nature, or no
charge. Likenesses taken every day without
regard to weather.

Plumbe premium Apparatus & Rights, Plates
Cases, &c. at wholesale and retail.
Newport, December 9, 1843.

Art Conformed to Nature.

W. M. WEBSTER, Thomsonian
Physician, has removed from Bos-
ton, (Mass.) to this place, where he will
practice medicine upon the THOMSONIAN
PRINCIPLE.

Dr W. pledges himself to cure all cur-
able diseases, without the use of either
Mineral or Vegetable Poisons. The agents
employed by him are purely vegetable and
well calculated to eradicate disease from
the system, and impart new vigor to the
prostrated energies of the invalid, who is
suffering from the application of 'Remedies'
which Mineral Doped Tinkers of the
human constitution are daily imposing
on the credulous sufferer. He speaks with
confidence, from the fact that he has wit-
nessed, in almost innumerable instances,
the active, effectual and health restoring
power of his medicines, when the agents
of mineral quackery have entirely failed.

Dr W.'s mode of practice is acting on
the principles of Philosophy and common
sense; while he makes a direct and exter-
minating attack on disease, the vital en-
ergies are preserved, strengthened & brought
to co-operate with the medicines which he
administers.

Dr W. would be glad to see the relative
merits of the two systems tested by the
inhabitants of Newport, for he is satisfied
that truth is great and must prevail.

Dr W. will attend to all cases in and
out of the town, where his services may
be desired.

A general assortment of Thomsonian
Medicines are kept at the office, where all
who wish may be supplied.

Office at Mrs. Wilcox's, corner of
Spring and Mill streets, the former resi-
dence of Doct. Gardner.
Newport, June 1844

SPRING FASHIONS.

JOSEPH M. HAMMETT,
TAILOR & DRAFTER,
No. 133 1-2
THAMES STREET,

WOULD respectfully inform his
friends and the Clothes wearing
community in general, that he has opened
the Spring campaign, with a full and fash-
ionable assortment of goods, consisting of
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Stocks, Gloves,
Suspenders.

He is now prepared to manufacture on the
most reasonable terms, every description o

Fashionable Clothing,
at short notice.—If you want good bargains
try J. M. Hammett, No. 133 1-2 Thames st.,
(directly under the Mercury Office) and you
will never regret it, but it will induce you to
call again.

CUTTING particularly attended to.
STRANGERS visiting the town who
are in want of Clothing, will find it to their
advantage to call as above.
Newport, April 6.

At the Sign of the "Good Samaritan," NO 92 Thames Street. JUST RECEIVED

From Boston in addition to the former
Stock of

Medicine Dye Stuffs and Perfumery.

Extract of Rose,
Do do Orange,
Do do Honey,
Do do Burgamot,
Do do Myrtle,
Do do Magnolia,
Do do Woodbine,
Milk of Roses, Balm of Columbia,
Macassar, Buffalo, Bears, & Anique
Oil, for the hair,
French Lotion for chapped hands.

Cold Cream and Lip Salve,
German, French & American Cologne,
Sir James Murry's Fluid Magnesia,
Henry's Calcined Magnesia,
English, Winsor, and other soaps,
Edes, Kidders, & Paysons Indelible
Ink.

ALSO, Medicine Chests, for Families,
or Vessels, and a general assortment of
Medicine, warranted of the first quality.—
For sale as above.

CHARLES COTTON.

Newport Oct. 15, 1842.

R. I. UNION BANK.

A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend will be paid
to the Stockholders on and after the
1st day of July next.

BENJ. A. MASON, Cashier.

Newport, June 29th, 1844.

Bank of Rhode-Island.

A Semi-Annual Dividend will be paid
at the Bank of Rhode Island on
and after the 1st day of July next.

W. A. CLARKE, Cashier.

Newport, June 22.

Newport Bank.

A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend will be
paid at this Bank, on and after
July 1st.

S. CAHOONE, Cashier.

July 22, 1844.

N. E. Commercial Bank.

THE stockholders are notified that a
semi annual dividend will be paid
on and after the first day of July next.

G. T. WEAVER, Cashier.

June 22d, 1844.

Marine and Fire Insurance

THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COM-
PANY, Providence, R. I. continue to
insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on
Cotton, Woollen, and other Manufactories,
Building and Merchandise, and also against
MARINE RISKS, on favorable terms.—
The capital stock is

\$150,000.

All paid in and well invested.—Directors
elected June 6th, 1842:—

William Rhodes, Solomon Townsend,
William Rhodes, Tully D. Bowen,
Wilbur Kelly, Nathaniel Bishop,
Robert R. Stafford, George S. Rathbon,
Amos D. Smith, Caleb Harris and
Resolved Waterman, Jabez Bullock,
Shubael Hutchings,
Ebenezer Kelley.

Persons wishing for Insurance are requested
to direct their applications (which should be
accompanied with a particular description of
the property) per mail, to the resident and
Secretary of the Company, and the same will
meet with prompt attention.

Applications for Insurance may be made
in Newport to GEORGE BOWEN, Agent.

WILLIAM RHODES, President.

ALENO. PECK, Sec'y.

American Insurance Co's
Office, July 14, 1842.

Fancy Goods, Toys, &c.

In great variety, at Wholesale and Retail,
at the Confectionary and Variety Store of
T. STACY, Jr.

Corner of Frank & Thames street.
Newport, May 18, 1844.

For Sale,

House No. 224, corner of Thames
and Sanford streets, near the north end
of Main Street. Apply to the subscriber
in Tiverton, or JONATHAN T. ALMY, Esq.,
in Newport and at the office of the New-
port Mercury.

JAMES STEVENS

May 20, 1843.

FOR SALE.

An excellent body Pew No
49 in the north Isle of Trinity
Church. For terms enquire at this Office.

Newport, May 11.

Boarders Wanted.

ONE or two FAMILIES, can be hand-
somerly accommodated in one of the
pleasantest situations at the South part
of the town, on application to the subscriber.

BENJAMIN FAIRBANKS.

Newport, June 8.

BIRDS, BIRDS, BIRDS.

JUST received and for sale, Bird
Cages of various patterns and prices;
bird seed of every kind and of the best
quality; bird glasses and bird books for
the management and treatment of birds—
all of which will be sold cheap at the
variety store of.

May 18.

T. STACY, Jr.

Strawberries & Cream,

Served up every day and evening, at the
Confectionary of

T. STACY, Jr.

June 29.

Wooden Clocks.

FOR sale cheaper than ever offered before
at STACY'S Variety Store.

New Goods,

AT NO.

99 1-2,

OLD STAND.

JAMES MUMFORD

HAS this day received a most splen-
did assortment of Seasonable Dry Goods,
among which may be found balzorines,
mousselin de laines, crape de laines, &c.
lains, alpines, balzoreen lawns, shawls,